

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

London office of The Sun, Hotel Victoria, Northern Boulevard, Avenue de la République, 100, Paris, France.

## The Fall Elections of 1889.

While the dumb are often deaf as well as dumb, and while the blind are not infrequently afflicted with other physical infirmities, a man who is deaf and blind at the same time is rarely to be met with. This is the fact in the case of Democrats, tariff snarlers and all.

On the 6th day of next November, the people of New York will elect a State ticket, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and both members of the Legislature. On the 10th day the Democrats were beaten in this State last year by a majority of 14,773. On the question of Democratic principle and policy, disconnected with the tariff plank, they carried the State for every man on their State ticket by an average majority of almost 15,000.

On the same day next November, elections will occur in Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mississippi, and Massachusetts. Before the tariff issue called the attention of the gentlemen who have made the Democratic party familiar with defeat, the State of Ohio was one of those most closely contested. Less than six years ago it elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 12,000, and the delegation which it sent to Washington included always a number of Democrats whose presence justified their retention. Since that time the Democrats have been asked to subordinate other questions and to obscure the real issues in which the Democrats of Ohio are interested, defeat has tightened the Republican clutch upon the party and Republican victories have been continuous. In Virginia the margin of Democratic majority has been steadily on the decline. Governor Lee, running on a Democratic platform, had 16,000 majority in 1885, and Mr. Cleveland last year had a plurality of only 1,539.

The question of triumph or disaster for the party is one which concerns all Democrats. Though it may be contrary to the programme which the tariff theorists have outlined, the Democrats would like to win in 1889. A triumph of Democratic principles this year means a Democratic Congress in 1890 and a Democratic President in 1892.

## The Death of Mr. Justice Matthews.

STANLEY MATTHEWS was one of the men who made a fraudulent President in 1877. His services to the fraud and to the Republican conspiracy, as a visiting statesman in Louisiana and as counsel before the Electoral Commission, were not the most important that he rendered. The whole fabric of fraud which he had been actively engaged in erecting at New Orleans and in Washington, as the next friend of the defeated Republican candidate, would have been overturned by the Democrats of the House of Representatives had it not been for him. The bargain with the Southern Democrats was completed at the conference in his rooms in Wormley's Hotel. From the mass of documents relating to that infamous arrangement, which were subsequently brought to light, we select for exhibition part of a letter written on Feb. 20, 1877, by the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR of Mississippi to Congressman ELLIS of Louisiana, a negotiator on the part of Gov. NICHOLS:

"I have said to a gentleman, my informant, that the speech he made to day, which was so significant, but indirectly hints at Harris's Southern policy, that he made it after consultation with Mr. Matthews. He said, 'Matthews said he would not be afraid to take too much on himself to say that, but Mr. Matthews refrains to do so because he is afraid to say it. He is afraid to say it because it is the truth.'"

"Now, look, this is the first time I have ever heard anything from Harris, directly or indirectly, that he was acting upon any Southern man. We do not want office, but we do want to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag government. I think you should at once see Mr. Matthews and assure him that if he will give you some assurance that he will not maintain Harris in the domination of your people."

Beneath the somewhat cloudy English of LAMAR's letter may be found an indication of the origin and source of the political bargain which consummated the work of the forgers and perjurers and suborners of perjury and fraud. Three days later the conference in Mr. MATTHEWS's room was held. The assurances that HAYES would sacrifice FARRAGUT in Louisiana and CHAMBERLAIN in South Carolina were satisfactory to the Southern Democrats. The count was completed, and HAYES went in.

It was in payment for this important service to HAYES and fraud that Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS gained the place on the Supreme Court bench from which death removed him yesterday.

This is ancient history, but there could be no more appropriate time for reciting it again. The late Mr. Justice MATTHEWS was an unscrupulous politician. Personally, he is said to have been an estimable man.

## Copper and Politics in France.

More than one French Ministry has narrowly escaped drowning in the Panama Canal, and on Thursday the TIRARD Cabinet came within an arm of being wrecked in the copper crisis. Up to about ten days ago the present Government seemed to possess unusual stability, the energetic measures of M. CONSTANS, the Minister of the Interior, against the partisans of Boulanger having assured to it the zealous support of all the genuine friends of a republican régime. Then came the collapse of the syndicate formed to hold up the price of copper, and the resultant ruin of the Comptoir d'Escompte; then was witnessed the interposition of the Cabinet, not to punish the monopolists, as the laws of France require, but to save a banking institution from the disastrous consequences of complicity in their designs. No wonder this proceeding subjected the Government to violent attack; the marvel is that it has thus far managed to withstand its assailants.

The blow leveled at the TIRARD Ministry took the form of a motion offered in the Chamber of Deputies by M. LAURE and seconded by M. MILLERAUD, that the Government should immediately enforce, by a prosecution of the offenders, the article of the Penal Code punishing with fine and imprisonment persons convicted of attempting to monopolize commodities and to hold them at a fixed price. The Ministers tried to parry the stroke by moving the order of the day pure and simple, which, if voted, would have drawn a sponge over the past and given them carte blanche for the future. This motion, however, was rejected by 284 votes to 234. Thereupon the Cabinet was fain to acquiesce in what was only a slight modification of the demand formulated by M. LAURE, namely, an order for the declaration that the Government would not attempt to make the law against monopolies respected. Even this proposal of submission failed to satisfy the Chamber, and the modified order was only carried by a majority of 57. In other words,

a change of fifteen votes from one side to the other would have driven the TIRARD Ministry from office.

M. ROUVIER, the Finance Minister, could make no satisfactory answer to the reproach of evincing partiality and inconsistency in succoring the Comptoir d'Escompte while refusing to help the Panama Canal. It is true that the branches of the Comptoir in eastern Asia act as disorganizing agents of the French Government. They discharge, that is to say, functions analogous to those which under the last Administration Messrs. BROWN, SMITH & Co. performed for the United States. In this country, however, we should be stupefied if on account of the services rendered by the firm named (and paid for) our Secretary of the Treasury should undertake to save it from failure caused by lending the money of its depositors to speculators engaged in the manipulation of a "corner." Yet that is precisely what M. ROUVIER did in the case of the Comptoir d'Escompte. It is true that the Government was empowered to name one of the officers of that institution, and so may be alleged to have assumed a certain measure of responsibility. To which the friends of M. DE LESSERS may answer that a bill passed by both Chambers and made a law by the President's signature authorized the issue of the last lottery loan by the Panama Canal; and that consequently the Government was at least as much bound, morally, to rescue the investment in that enterprise as was to shield the capitalists who were fit to deposit funds in the Comptoir d'Escompte. M. ROUVIER could not very well avow in public, what is nevertheless notorious, that he was personally eager to extend Government aid to the Panama Canal, but dared not do so in the teeth of the protest made by the United States.

The French people are often criticised by superficial observers for their habit of invoking the intervention of Government in matters which in this country are deemed outside of a State's true functions. They are blamed, too, for holding their Government responsible for social disorder and financial calamity. But the truth is that the French people have never ceased to live under a paternal Government; indeed, their polity has become more centralized, ineffectual, intermeddling, absorbent, since 1789 than it was before. It is rightly held by an almost universal responsibility, because there have been too many instances of irresponsible activity with which it does not interfere. That is why a French Ministry is menaced with perils which could not possibly affect the stability of an English Cabinet. This is why a Government ostensibly so strong as that headed by M. TIRARD and inspired by M. CONSTANS is brought to the verge of ruin by the failure of a speculative attempt to corner copper.

## The Hard Sense View.

The fare charged by any system of rapid transit established in New York can never be more than five cents, whatever the distance travelled. To satisfy the public demand the railroads must be above ground, if the Arcade plan of an underground street is not adopted.

These are imperative conditions. The standard fare in New York on street railroads, elevated roads, and in omnibuses has been fixed at five cents. The people have become accustomed to it, and no rapid transit company that may be formed can hope to get more. It must make its estimates of income on the basis of a uniform fare as low as that. The public, too, have become accustomed to travelling above ground, with light and fresh air about them, and they will not be content with any system of transit which deprives them of these advantages.

If the plan proposed by Mayor GRANT is adopted, and a rapid transit commission is appointed by him, it cannot reasonably be expected that any company organized under the provisions of the bill to carry out his project will complete the system before several and probably many years. The Arcade plan was proposed nearly a quarter of a century ago. It has been pushed with great energy and at much pecuniary expense during that time, and yet it has now come to naught at last. The GILBERT Elevated Railway was incorporated by the Legislature in 1872, but it was not until 1877 that the legal obstructions to its operation were removed. Meanwhile capitalists have considered the subject of rapid transit, different underground projects have been proposed, and Mayor HEWITT, after careful study, evolved his very striking plan for the construction of a road by the public, and to be leased to and operated by the New York Central Railroad.

With all this labor and this discussion continued during a period of a quarter of a century, the only practical result in the way of rapid transit has been the erection and successful operation of the elevated railway system. Even that would never have been started and established if the great mass of the public had not looked upon it as a visionary enterprise, and if the chances of great profits had not tempted a construction company to run the risk. Conservative investors would not look at the project, and business men along its proposed route held indignation meetings against it, which would have been larger if there had been any general belief in the execution.

More than one French Ministry has experienced the advantages of rapid transit, a new system undertaken under the conditions imposed by Mayor GRANT's Commission would doubtless encounter fewer obstacles, and it might do its work more rapidly. But inevitable delays would put off its completion at least five years, in all probability, if not ten. The bill has to go through the Legislature and the hands of the Governor. The Commission would hardly finish its part of the business in less than a year. A company would have to be organized and the great amount of capital necessary for the enterprise secured, and there would be tedious legal proceedings to be gone through with, before the work of construction.

All that means the loss of years of time. Meanwhile the town is in immediate need of increased facilities for rapid transit. At the present rate of growth the population will increase by something like 250,000 in five years, and Brooklyn will be making an even greater proportionate gain. Therefore, if we can get anything more out of the existing system of rapid transit, pending the future establishment of another, it is obviously for the interest of the people to do it, even if Mr. JAY GOULD's reputation is bad, as it undoubtedly is. If he were a man who had been wise enough to earn the popular confidence instead of sacrificing it there would be no question as to his receiving popular support in any reasonable project for increasing the facilities of the elevated railways.

But even as Mr. GOULD is, New York would be foolish to endure inconvenience for the sake of punishing him. He is only a mortal man, and only one among a million and a half of the people of the town. Whether he gets a little more or a little less money is not of any consequence to the rest of the inhabitants, but whether they have adequate or inadequate facilities for rapid transit is a matter of deep concern to them all. He did not devise and he did not build the elevated railways. New York owes

him no debt of gratitude on that account; but they have served our purpose remarkably well for ten years, and except for them we should probably be to-day without any rapid transit whatever. If, therefore, we encourage the extension of their accommodations, we do it for our own convenience, and not to please him. The people know very well that only the fear of dangerous competition has induced Mr. GOULD to make the proposition. He is not a philanthropist.

He does not take a sentimental view of the subject. Neither should the people carry passion and prejudice into its consideration. So far as rapid transit is concerned, he is their servant, and the part of wisdom is for them to make the most of him they can.

## Must He Make a Public Trust.

Until the status of the trusts bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is satisfactorily adjusted, it is not likely to receive any more important gifts. People will not leave valuable works to a strictly private corporation of which the management is partly personal, and in great part unscrupulous. So far as issues have been raised by the authorities of the museum themselves. They have the power to withdraw the pictures, the statuary, and all the other works of art from the museum, and lock them up in a storehouse; and they threaten that in a certain contingency they will do so.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the trustees of the museum have the power, legally conferred upon them, to do so. To dispose of all the museum property. The public has generally regarded the museum as a public and not a private trust. It has always pretended to be a public trust, and it has received bequests of immense value in that capacity. Had the threat made the other day, that the trustees would remove and seclude the museum property, been uttered three or four years ago, the most important bequests that have reached the museum would never have been made. The property involved in them would have had to reach the legacies, which is the people, in some other way.

For the moment, therefore, there must be a cessation of bequests, and it is only right that it should be so. Donors must be satisfied that they are leaving their property to the people instead of to a strictly private corporation, whose administration has been gravely questioned. Hence we hold that it is a public duty to revise the charter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art so that the institution shall be a public trust in fact, instead of in appearance only. The immense amount of property handed over to it in the belief that it was a public trust, makes the step necessary; to say nothing of the propriety of making adequate provision for bequests that are impending. It is too late to effect this revision at this session of the Legislature, because the time limitation upon the introduction of the necessary measure has been reached. If, however, the trustees do not voluntarily acquiesce in the necessary and anticipatory legislation, it must be effected at the next session.

In the mean time as to Sunday opening, there is another and a different matter, we are compelled to make known that if some steps are not taken to that end by the trustees before the first of April next, the large sum of \$30,000 offered through THE SUN to defray the expenses of such opening, will be withdrawn. The attention of the trustees is now finally directed to this subject.

Gen. HARRISON receives from 600 to 1,000 letters a day, a burden to Gen. HALLOWAY which may prove a blessing to mankind. Gen. HALLOWAY cannot gaze upon a thousand S. G. stamps a day without a special and special attention. If Gen. HALLOWAY should spoil his health or lose his eyesight, the Administration would be lost and spoiled. The bigger the White House mail the better ultimately for the country. For ELIZABETH's sake, for his own sake, for the sake of his Administration, for the sake of the president and the nation, Gen. HALLOWAY should at once order the removal of the Sickly Green Stamps. Turn the rescue out. He is off color.

Extract from the New York Times: "Mrs. ANNE (sic) RIVER-CHAMBER, accompanied by her husband, were accompanied a private reception."

Mugwumpian English miserably mixed.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Post-Express, returns to the discussion of the omnium. Why did Nero burn Rome? Many have supposed that he did it in revenge for the burning of his house. But the Post-Express suggests that it was for the insurance, or that Nero was interested in a Brick and Mortar Trust. MEXICANA has, we think, demolished the theory that the Emperor was impelled by revenge. He had already taken sufficient revenge upon the Romans by his fiddling. On the whole, ROMANUS's theory is the most reasonable. Nero was a tyrant and a tyrannicide—seems the most satisfactory.

That peculiar American product, the bucking mustang, figures disgracefully in Mr. GREEN's explanation why he is unable to return some of the costly and valuable monuments loaned to him by the Royal Geographical Society of London. GREEN, who secured the instruments to aid him in his mountain explorations in British Columbia, packed them on the back of a demure-looking mustang. Then he started up a mountain, leading his mustang. The animal was suddenly seized with an extraordinary fit of rage, and kicked the packages off, smashed the sextant all to pieces beneath his feet, broke the prism compass and thermometer, and finally added insult to injury by lying down and rolling on the debris. Fortunately, a number of the instruments had been left behind, or the whole little wreck would have been irretrievable. As an adjunct to an exploring expedition the bucking mustang is not so useful and attractive as he is in a Wild West show.

Two Hungarian deputies have fought a duel. No casualties. Followers who have lived all their lives exposed to the noise and combinations of Hungarian consonants must regard pistols as pea shooters and swords as nail files.

A bill prohibiting the selling or giving of tobacco in any shape or form to persons less than sixteen years old, and prohibiting such persons from using tobacco in any form, has been passed by the Connecticut Legislature. A well-meaning measure, doubtless, but only the establishment of public and private application of private sponsors to the drinking habit of the minor youth from the nose-offering cigarette.

Miss ANDERSON and HER LINGER. The temporary breakers of Miss MARY ANDERSON, a young and healthy woman, furnished another warning against the use of the cigarette. The cigarette is a method made possible and inevitable. Baltimore says.

No; what it touches is that cell and the pursuit of an arduous, intellectual, brain-haunting profession do not go well together.

sets. That applies are used for peace and other innocent purposes is no defence. They are the parent of evil, which, according to logical prohibitionists, is the parent of evil. If prohibition comes, the grandfather of evil must go. Between the dry and the canker worms, the process of a good apple core in Massachusetts seems dark.

We commend to Col. WILLIAM WADE DUNDY this noble philosophical distich from BRET HARTE:

"Never a lip is curved with pain  
As he is eased into his grave again."

To Col. DUNDY, now sitting in the silent shades of the Land of the Living and brooding over the marble-hearted friendliness of BENJAMIN HARRISON, we quote these consoling lines. Let him not despair. Were there no rain there would be no umbrellas. The hen has no dentists' bills. Patience is the best plaster.

## THE CRUISE OF THE GRAMPUS.

Discovery of Rich Fishing Grounds for Red Snappers on the Gulf Coast.

GLOUCESTER, March 22.—A letter has been received here by the representative of the Associated Press from the United States Fish Commission giving an account of the cruise of the schooner Grampus in the Gulf of Mexico, which has been carefully conducted and reported in connection with the Fish Commission.

The letter is dated the 11th inst., and says that the Grampus is making a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the fishing grounds between the Tortugas and Cape San Blas, off the west coast of Florida. Her plan of operation is to run a series of dredgings and trawls along the coast, and to make observations of the temperature, salinity, and other conditions of the water. Frequent trawls for fish are made continuously between the stations as well as at the positions where dredging is carried on. A complete record is kept of the numbers of various species of fish, including the red snapper, and of the animals, and when practicable, captures are made of specimens, which are considered especially valuable.

Before the Grampus left Key West to begin her researches her seine boat was fitted out to make a cruise along the shore from Biscayne Bay on the east to the Tortugas on the west. Dr. James A. Henshaw, of Cincinnati, well known as a naturalist, has been in charge of the boat, and has been in charge of the seine boat, having three men to assist him. The object in sending the Grampus on this cruise is to make a complete record of the fishing grounds, and to make a complete record of the animals, and when practicable, captures are made of specimens, which are considered especially valuable.

From the first day that Gustav Lige Halloway entered the White House his friends and acquaintances have been told that he would run into trouble. The main reason for this has been the fact that Gustav Lige Halloway had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

## INTERESTING GOSIP OF THE DAY.

"The tendency of this wretched sea," said a metropolitan paper recently, "is toward the destruction of jobs and churches and the raising of the price of the self-sufficing door. How can we expect a youth of the twentieth century to be a model of good manners when we do these things which tend to ruin him? Education, reported from a primitive country town comes to New York and goes on into an office where they have the self-sufficing door. He repeatedly tries to shut the door after him, but the self-sufficing door, which works slowly and steadily, is forced, barks him, and he naturally loses the noble instinct of closing the door behind him. That is only the beginning of his demoralization. After a while he fails to shut the door, and he is left up to a lady in a crowded air, substitutes the noble instinct of 'what for the respectful air,' almost to his father as the 'old man,' and waxes contemptuous."

Strollers in upper Fifth Avenue the other evening were attracted by a vision that came even the poorest of them to the head of the street. A young man, who was a fashionable woman, a lovely St. Bernard dog, and a queer little Chinese boy, who was a model of good manners, were walking along the street. The young man was a fashionable woman, a lovely St. Bernard dog, and a queer little Chinese boy, who was a model of good manners, were walking along the street. The young man was a fashionable woman, a lovely St. Bernard dog, and a queer little Chinese boy, who was a model of good manners, were walking along the street.

An enterprising barber of the "Tenderloin" precinct has adopted Postmaster-General Wanamaker's unique style of attracting attention to his wares. In a fluffy and breezy way he wants it emphatically understood, his customers say, that he is a barber.

For Hair Cutting I ran give you all of the Latest Styles. The Feather Edge, the Medium Pompadour, the Minnie, the French Twist, the Dutch Twist, the Dutch Twist, and the Dutch Twist.

Prices are made according to the class of work. For a hair cut and a wash, five cents. For a hair cut and a wash, five cents. For a hair cut and a wash, five cents. For a hair cut and a wash, five cents.

There is a great deal of talk about the rustling hair, but a rustling hair is not a rustling hair. It is a rustling hair, but a rustling hair is not a rustling hair. It is a rustling hair, but a rustling hair is not a rustling hair. It is a rustling hair, but a rustling hair is not a rustling hair.

From the first day that Gustav Lige Halloway entered the White House his friends and acquaintances have been told that he would run into trouble. The main reason for this has been the fact that Gustav Lige Halloway had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son. The President had a son and a brother-in-law who seemed determined to assert their relationship to the Chief Magistrate to the exclusion of the private secretary and the President's son.

The President